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Comprehensive analysis of gene expression of isolated pancreatic islets during pretransplant culture

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Abstract

Background : The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of pretransplant culture on the survival of pancreatic islet grafts, and to determine the biological characteristics of isolated islets during pretransplant culture.

Methods : The survival of islets from Wistar rats, transplanted to diabetic C57BL/B6 mice, was compared between fresh islets and cultured islets. A comprehensive gene expression analysis was employed to investigate biological processes during pretransplant culture, and *in vitro* validation studies were performed.

Results : Survival of cultured xenografts was significantly prolonged as compared to that of fresh islets (fresh : 12.5 ± 1.9 days, 1-day cultured : 16.0 ± 1.3 days ($p = 0.017$), 3-day cultured : 17.0 ± 2.6 days ($p = 0.014$)). Comprehensive gene expression analysis identified significant upregulation of annotated functions associated with inflammation in cultured groups. Six proinflammatory genes, including heme oxygenase 1 (HO-1) and IL-6, were significantly upregulated during culture. Validation studies revealed significantly higher levels of IL-6 in the supernatant of cultured islets and HO-1 in the cultured islets when compared with fresh islets.

Conclusion : Transplantation of cultured islets induced significant but minimal prolongation of graft survival in xenogeneic combinations. Comprehensive analysis of gene expression in cultured islets showed biological processes associated with proinflammation during culture.

Key words : islet transplantation, heme oxygenase 1, IL-6, culture, gene expression

Introduction

Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) is an autoimmune disease in which the immune system destroys insulin-secreting beta (β) cells, resulting in insulin deficiency. Over 100,000 individuals in Japan, comprising approximately 0.1% of the national population, are currently diagnosed with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus¹⁾. β -cell replacement by transplantation of pancreas or islet cells has been a promising therapy for T1DM patients with unawareness of severe hypoglycemia, despite adequate insulin

therapy. The procedure of pancreatic islet transplant is superior to that of solid pancreatic transplant as it is minimally invasive. The results of several short-term clinical trials of islet transplantation have been promising. However, multiple donors were required to achieve sustained insulin independence in one recipient, and the function of implanted islets decreased with time after transplantation^{2,3)}. Impairment of islet engraftment might be attributed to loss of islets during their isolation^{4,5)}, instant blood-mediated inflammatory response (IBMIR) with thrombosis, and host immune response after trans-

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plantation⁶).

Advances in immunosuppression therapy have facilitated nationwide islet transplantation, and contributory factors for islet graft survival have also been reported. A previous study on the primary efficacy of islet transplantation and its safety outcomes in recipients from the Collaborative Islet Transplant Registry demonstrated that factors predicting insulin independence were recipient age, islet culture (> 6 h), stimulation index >1.5, and immunosuppression therapy⁷. A brief period of pretransplant islet culture is commonly adopted in clinical transplantation because islet culture prior to transplantation provides flexibility for the evaluation of isolated islets⁸. Additionally, culturing islets prior to transplantation allows preconditioning of islets or recipients, which improves the outcomes of islet transplantation. A recent preclinical study indicated the necessity of islet culture prior to transplantation to prepare apoptotic donor leukocytes for the induction of tolerance⁹.

Biologically, cultured islets are reportedly less immunogenic in most experimental studies¹⁰. However, loss of islets during culture is detrimental and affects the transplantation outcome¹¹. Therefore, whether cultured islets are superior to fresh islets in islet transplantation remains unclear.

The present study investigated the effects of islet culture on graft survival and the changes in the biological characteristics of islets during preculture.

Materials and methods

Animals

Islet donors were male, 8- to 11-week-old Wistar (Jcl) rats weighing 250–320 g (CLEA Japan, Inc. Tokyo, Japan). Diabetes was induced in male, 8- to 9-week-old C57BL/6 (H-2b) mice (B6 mice; Nihon Clea, Inc., Shizuoka, Japan) by a single intraperitoneal (i.p.) injection of streptozotocin (STZ; 250 mg/kg body weight; Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA). The rats and mice were housed in cages at a controlled temperature and with a suitable light/dark cycle. Mice with two consecutive non-fasting blood glucose levels of > 400 mg/dL served as recipients. All animals were anesthetized using isoflurane inhalation. The Ethics Review Committee for Animal Experimentation of Fukushima Medical University approved this study. All procedures in the experiment were performed according to the guidelines of the National Council's Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals.

Isolation of pancreatic islets and culture

Islets were isolated using a method similar to that reported previously¹². In brief, pancreatic islets were isolated from Wistar rats using stationary collagenase digestion (Liberase; 0.23 mg/mL; Roche, Basel, Switzerland), followed by centrifugation using a discontinuous gradient of Ficoll (Sigma Chemical Co, St. Louis, MO). The crude number of islets was converted into a standard number of islet equivalents (IEQ; diameter standardized to 150 μ m). The crude islets obtained after the second Ficoll separation were divided into 3 groups depending on pretransplant culture time as follows: (1) 30 min (fresh-islets), (2) 24 h (d1-islets), and (3) 72 h (d3-islets). The islets were cultured in complete medium (RPMI 1640 with 10 mM 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid (HEPES), 2 mM L-glutamine (MP Biomedicals, Santa Ana, CA, USA), 100 U/mL penicillin (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA, USA), 100 mg/mL streptomycin sulfate (Life Technologies), and 0.5 mg/mL amphotericin B) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂ and 95% air.

Percent islets recovery

Following isolation and culture, islets were harvested and counted to determine islet yield. Aliquots from respective samples were stained with diethylenetriamine (Sigma Aldrich Canada Co., Oakville, ON, CA) and counted in triplets. The percentage of islet recovery was determined by the ratio of total islets harvested post-culture relative to the number of islets harvested immediately post-isolation. In brief, approximately 200 islets were seeded into a 6-well culture plate (Corning Coster Co, Cambridge, MA, USA). After 30 min, 24 h, and 72 h, rat islets were counted using an optical graticule ($n = 6$ in each group). The crude number of islets was converted to the standard number of IEQ.

Glucose-stimulated insulin secretion

Insulin secretory capacities in response to low (3.3 mM) and high (20 mM) glucose concentrations were evaluated. Briefly, 3 sets of 30 IEQ islets were placed in a 12-well Transwell microplate in RPMI 1640 containing 3.3 mM glucose and 0.1% fetal calf serum at 37°C for 60 min in an atmosphere containing 5% CO₂/95% air for stabilization. After this preincubation, the Transwell was placed in a

second well in RPMI 1640 containing 3.3 mM glucose and 0.1% FBS and incubated at 37°C for 60 min. The Transwell was then placed in the third well with RPMI 1640 containing 20 mM glucose and 0.1% FBS for 60 min. The supernatants of the second and third wells were collected immediately. The insulin content of the supernatant was measured using an ultrasensitive rat insulin enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit (Morinaga, Kanagawa, Japan). The stimulation index was calculated by dividing the insulin secretion at high glucose concentrations by that at the low glucose concentration.

Islet transplantation

Following isolation and culture, 200 islets were implanted in the left renal subcapsular space of STZ-induced diabetic B6 mice. Non-fasting blood glucose levels of each mouse were measured daily to monitor islet graft survival. Graft rejection was defined as the day in which the blood glucose level exceeded 350 mg/dL on 2 consecutive days.

RNA purification, amplification, and microarray analysis

Three hundred islets were manually harvested with the aid of a microscope. They were immediately stored at -80°C . Total islet RNA was purified using the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen N.V., Venlo, The Netherlands) according to the manufacturer's protocol. RNA quantity and purity were measured using a NanoDrop 1000 spectrophotometer and an Agilent RNA 6000 Nano Kit (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA). Samples with an RNA integrity number > 7.0 and concentrations $> 33 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$ were used for amplifications. Each total RNA sample was reverse-transcribed into double-stranded complementary DNA (cDNA), which was used in *in vitro* transcription reactions with the Ambion WT Expression Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) to amplify antisense mRNA (complementary RNA [cRNA]). The cRNA was labeled and fragmented using the Affymetrix GeneChip WT Terminal Labeling Kit (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA, USA). The labeled cDNA from each islet sample was hybridized to a single GeneChip Rat Gene 1.0 ST Array (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA, USA). This array can detect $> 30,000$ transcripts of known rat genes and potentially expressed sequences. The hybridized arrays were scanned using the Gene Chip Scanner 3000 7G (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) to generate images of fluorescence intensity. Image data were quanti-

fied using GeneChip Command Console Software (Affymetrix).

Functional analysis of differentially expressed genes (DEGs)

Normalization and filtering of microarray data were performed using Gene Spring GX software version 12.5 (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA). DEGs were defined as those whose levels changed > 2 -fold or ≤ 2 -fold (\log_2) compared to the respective control. Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (Qiagen, Redwood City, CA, USA; qiagen.com/ingenuity) was used to identify the biological processes that were differentially affected in cultured or fresh islets. This tool provides information about functional categories such as diseases, molecular and cellular functions, and physiological and developmental functions of genes obtained from microarray analysis. To determine the biological functions most closely associated with pretransplant culture, an activation z -score of > 2 or ≤ 2 , and a P value of < 0.05 were used. The activation z -score assesses the match between observed and predicted upregulation or downregulation patterns that indicate significant differential biological activity of cultured islets compared to that of fresh islets. The P value calculated using the Fisher exact test indicates the statistical significance of the association of a biological function with a set of DEGs.

Western blotting

After each culture period, islet samples (about 300 islets per culture condition) were centrifuged. The supernatant was discarded and the pellet containing the islets was frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C until use. The frozen pellet was dissolved in a lysis buffer mixture (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 159 mM NaCl, 15% glycerol, 5 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100 [Sigma-Aldrich Co, St Louis, Mo]), containing protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics Co, Mannheim, Germany), phosphatase inhibitor cocktail (Sigma-Aldrich Co), and loading buffer (66 mM Tris-HCl, 10% glycerol, 2% SDS, 100 mM DL-dithiothreitol, 0.001% bromophenol blue), and boiled for 7 min. The sample was centrifuged for 1 min at 15,000 rpm at 4°C , and the supernatant was subjected to 5% to 20% polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Equal volumes of the supernatant were loaded and electrophoresed at 90 V for 5 min and then at 150 V for 1 h. The resolved proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose mem-

brane (Amersham Biosciences Co, Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire, UK) at 25 V for 16 h. The membranes were blocked with 7% nonfat dried milk in PBS containing 0.1% Tween-20 for 30 min at room temperature and then incubated with the mouse monoclonal antibody against heme oxygenase 1 (HO-1) (Abcam Cambridge, UK; 4 µg/mL) and β -actin (Millipore Co, Billerica, Mass; dilution 1 : 1,000) in blocking buffer for 1 h at room temperature. The membrane was washed twice with PBS containing 0.1% Tween-20 for 10 min each and then incubated for 1 hour at room temperature with anti-mouse IgG-peroxidase conjugate (GE Healthcare Co.; dilution 1 : 2,000). After washing for another 30 min, the blot signals were developed using SuperSignal West Femto Maximum Sensitivity Substrate (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and LAS-1000 apparatus (Fujifilm Co, Tokyo, Japan). Quantification was performed using ImageJ software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA). For statistical analysis, the signal intensities were normalized to that of β -actin which was used as an internal control.

Immunoassay of cytokines in islet culture supernatants

Aliquots of pancreatic islet preparations (240 islets/mL) were cultured in 3 mL of RPMI 1640 medium in a 3.5-cm dish (Sumilon, Sumitomo Bakelite Co., Utsunomiya, Japan) in a CO₂ incubator. Supernatants of the cultured islets were collected after 24 h and 72 h of culture and immediately stored at -80°C. The levels of interleukin 6 (IL-6) were determined using a Quantikine ELISA kit (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA). Each reaction was performed in duplicate. The lower limits of detection density were measured at 450 nm using a microplate reader (Multiskan GO, Thermo Scientific, Yokohama, Japan).

Statistical analysis

Data are expressed as mean \pm standard error of mean (SEM). Islet yield ratio and HO-1 levels in cultured islets were compared using Student's *t*-test. Protein expression ratios were compared, as appropriate, using Student's *t*-test or one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Bonferroni adjustment. Graft survival curves were calculated using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared using the log-rank test. Statistical significance was defined as $P < 0.05$. All statistical analyses were performed using Graph-Pad PRISM 5.0 software

(GraphPad, La Jolla, CA, USA).

Results

Islet yield and glucose-stimulated insulin secretion before transplantation

To evaluate islet yield equivalents after culture, the IEQ of isolated islets from rat pancreas was compared between d1-islets and d3-islets. The reduction rates of d1-islets and d3-islets compared to the rate of fresh islets were 13% and 24% (fresh-islets vs d1-islets; $p = 0.004$; fresh-islets vs d3-islets; $p < 0.0005$), respectively (Figure 1A). To assess the islet quality in each group *in vitro*, rat islets were evaluated using the stimulation index. The stimulation index was not significantly different between the three groups (Figure 1B).

In vivo function of fresh or cultured islets

Non-fasting blood glucose levels in animals receiving cultured fresh, d1-, and d3-islets are shown in Figure 2A. Blood glucose levels in all diabetic mice were normalized two days after transplantation. Graft survival of d1-islets (16.0 ± 1.3 days) and d3-islets (17.0 ± 2.6 days) was significantly longer than that of fresh islets (12.5 ± 1.9 days); however, all the transplanted islets were rejected by day 24 of transplantation. (Figure 2B, fresh islets vs. d1-islets, $p = 0.017$; fresh-islets vs d3-islets, $p = 0.014$).

Comprehensive analysis of gene expression in fresh and cultured islets

Compared to fresh islets, the expression of genes whose functions fall under categories of cellular movement, cellular growth and proliferation, and cell death and survival were enhanced in d3-islets (Table 1). Among the top 10 significantly upregulated genes, 6 (SERPINA3, MMP13, HMOX1 (HO-1), FGG, BCAT1, and IL-6) were proinflammatory genes (Table 2).

HO-1 protein expression in rat islets

On the basis of gene expression analysis, HO-1 protein expression in cultured islets was validated by Western blotting (Figure 3). The expression of HO-1 protein was significantly higher in d1- and d3-islets (fresh-islets vs d1-islets; $p < 0.0001$; fresh-islets vs d3-islets; $p = 0.047$) than in fresh islets.

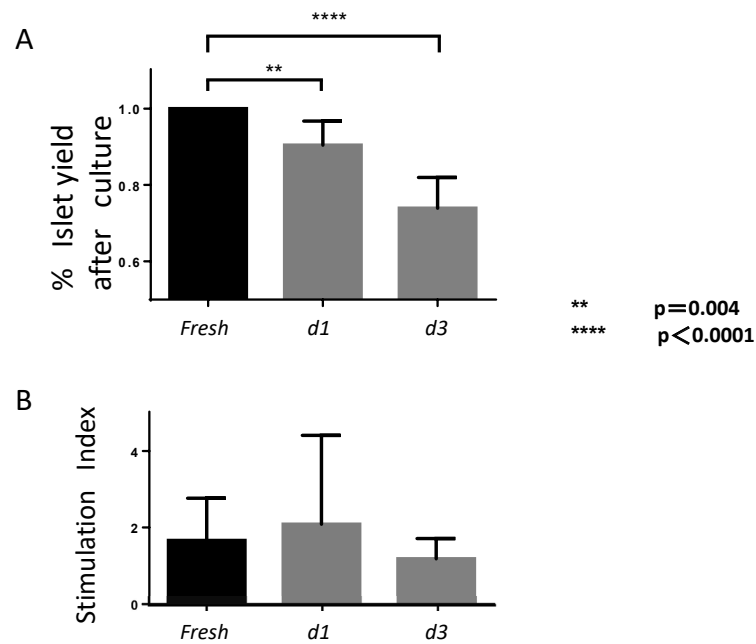


Figure 1. Islets recovery and stimulation index after culture

- (A) Percentage of islet equivalents (IEQ) recovery of cultured islets compared to that of fresh islets (fresh-islets). Recovery rate of IEQ was measured in each group ($n = 6$, d1- and d3-islets).
- (B) Stimulation index of cultured islets. The supernatants were collected and insulin levels were determined using a commercially available ELISA kit. The stimulation index was not significantly different between the three groups (each group, $n = 6$).

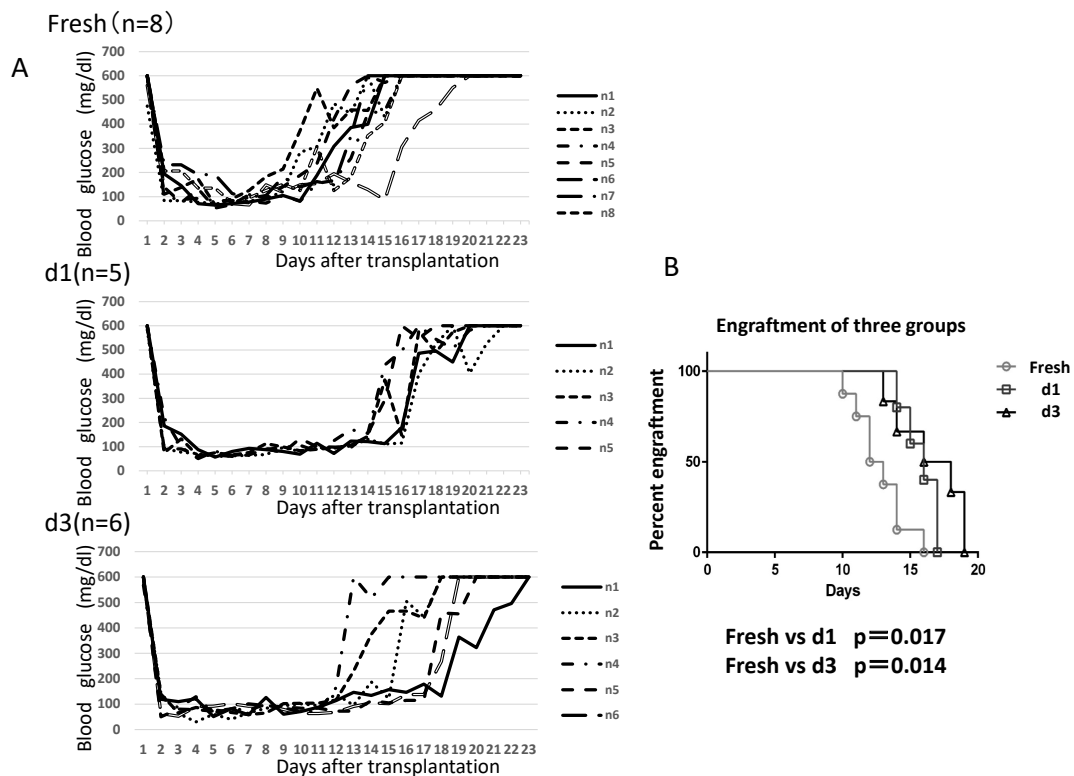


Figure 2. Blood glucose levels of diabetic mice with transplantation of islet rat xenografts

- (A) Rat islets ($n = 300$) were transplanted under the kidney capsule of diabetic mice. The levels of blood glucose were measured in each group of mice.
- (B) The engraftment periods of fresh-, d1-, and d3-islets compared by Kaplan-Meier method. The engraftment period of the cultured islets was significantly increased compared to that of the fresh islets.

Table 1. Significant alteration of annotated molecular and cellular functions in cultured islets.

Category	Disease/Bio-function	#genes in dataset	overlap <i>p</i> -value	Activation & z-score
Cellular movement	cell movement	166	1.02E-43	4.647
	migration of cells	153	3.44E-40	4.456
	leukocyte migration	71	1.6E-23	2.652
	cell movement of phagocytes	50	1.9E-21	1.394
	cell movement of myeloid cells	48	5.58E-21	1.41
Cellular growth and proliferation	proliferation of cells	214	5.08E-37	3.089
	proliferation of connective tissue cells	57	3.17E-24	1.811
	generation of cells	104	4.48E-20	1.635
	stimulation of cells	44	1.5E-17	2.819
	endothelial cell development	38	3.16E-17	0.297
Cell death and survival	necrosis	148	1.11E-33	1.783
	cell death	184	2.9E-28	1.078
	apoptosis	157	7.26E-27	0.724
	cell survival	76	2.49E-15	3.775
	cell viability	65	2.86E-15	3.282

Differentially expressed genes were analyzed with Ingenuity Pathway Analysis software to identify the most enriched biological functions in cultured islets. The top 3 of disease and bio-function in each annotated category, sorted according to *P* value, are shown with the number of genes and z-score. A disease and bio-function with the z-score of higher than 2 indicated the upregulated status of the gene expression. Expression levels of numerous genes involved function such as “cellular movement” were upregulated most significantly in cultured islets during culture period prior to transplantation.

Table 2. Top 10 up-regulated genes in cultured islets.

Day 0 → 1			Day 0 → 3		
Symbol	Entrez Gene Name	Fold Change	Symbol	Entrez Gene Name	Fold Change
SERPINA3	serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 3	84.543	SERPINA3	serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade A (alpha-1 antiproteinase, antitrypsin), member 3	100.774
MMP13	matrix metalloproteinase 13 (collagenase 3)	83.013	FGG	fibrinogen gamma chain	44.117
HMOX1	heme oxygenase (decycling) 1	39.944	MMP13	matrix metalloproteinase 13 (collagenase 3)	32.904
FGG	fibrinogen gamma chain	34.698	HMOX1	heme oxygenase (decycling) 1	28.581
BCAT1	branched chain amino-acid transaminase 1, cytosolic	17.276	VCAN	versican	19.919
TPH1	tryptophan hydroxylase 1	16.743	POSTN	periostin, osteoblast specific factor	19.315
LIF	leukemia inhibitory factor	13.264	IL6	interleukin 6 (interferon, beta 2)	18.704
IL6	interleukin 6 (interferon, beta 2)	13.136	C9	complement component 9	17.212
MT1H	metallothionein 1H	12.784	BCAT1	branched chain amino-acid transaminase 1, cytosolic	15.658
CCL13	chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 13	10.937	HPX	hemopexin	14.35

Top 10 genes, analyzed with Ingenuity Pathway Analysis software in cultured islets, were sorted according to fold change. The 6 genes, SERPINA3, MMP13, HMOX-1(HO-1), FGG, BCAT1, and IL-6, were upregulated in common under two conditions.

IL-6 release from cultured islets

The IL-6 levels in islet culture supernatants, as determined by ELISA, were measured to validate the results of the comprehensive gene expression analysis. IL-6 release from d1-islets and d3-islets was confirmed (Figure 4).

Discussion

The present comprehensive study on the biological characteristics of islets during pretransplant short-term culture revealed significant upregulation of gene clusters annotated as cellular movement,

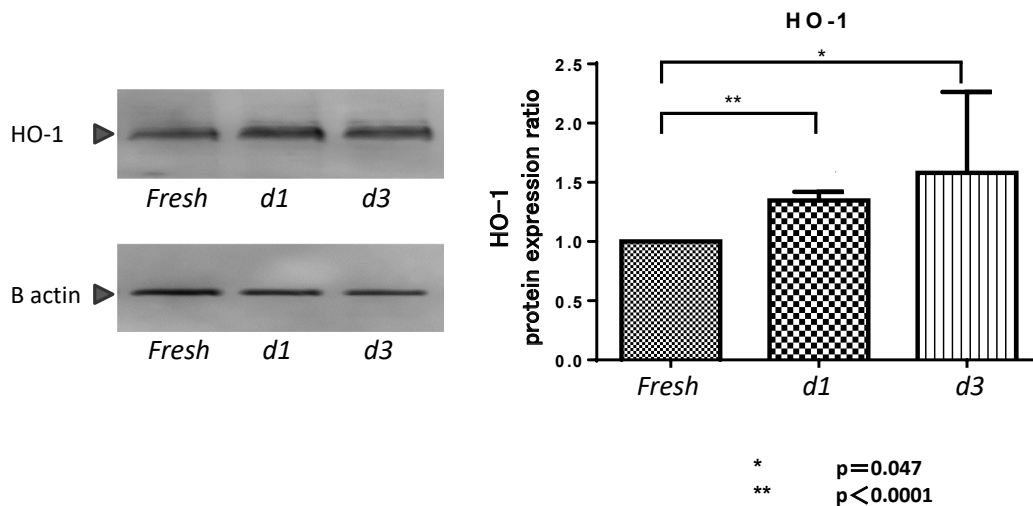


Figure 3. Heme oxygenase 1 (HO-1) protein expression in cultured islets. Western blotting for HO-1 and β -actin expression in cultured islets. The expression of HO-1 protein was significantly higher in d1- and d3-islets than in fresh-islets.

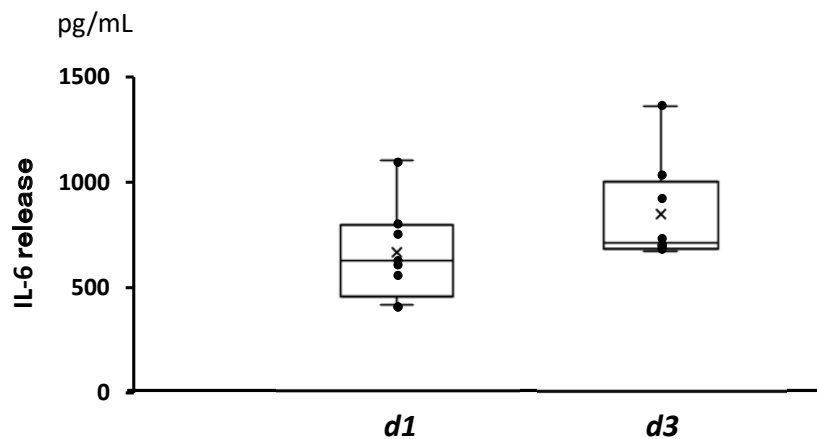


Figure 4. Levels of IL-6 in islet culture medium. IL-6 levels in islet culture supernatants were measured using an ELISA kit. IL-6 release from d1- and d3-islets was confirmed.

cellular growth, and cell death and survival. The results of the gene expression analysis confirmed the secretion of IL-6 from the islets as well as the expression of HO-1 protein in the cultured islets. *In vitro* assessment of islet viability revealed no significant difference in glucose-stimulated insulin release between fresh islets and cultured islets, whereas IEQ decreased in cultured islets. Statistically significant prolongation of the survival time was observed in the cultured islets compared to fresh islets. Still, the difference was minimal as all the cultured islets failed by day 24 after transplantation.

Islet transplantation is a characteristically multistep process that involves distention of the pancreas, digestion using collagenase, and purification. During each step, the islets can be damaged by hy-

poxia, warm ischemia, activated proteolytic enzymes released from acinar cells, mechanical stress, or oxidative stress¹³⁻¹⁶. The stresses encountered during isolation detrimentally affect β cell physiology during subsequent culture and graft survival. In the present study, upregulation of proinflammatory gene clusters was confirmed in cultured islets, which could be partly triggered by the cell stress induced during their isolation. These findings are consistent with previous observations of the induction of proinflammatory cytokines and danger signals, including tumor necrosis factor- α ¹⁷, monocyte chemoattractant protein-1¹⁸, and tissue factor¹⁹ induced during islet isolation. These inductions result in the loss of a significant number of isolated islets due to apoptosis and necrosis^{4,5}, which hinders islet engraftment following transplantation^{10,11}. A

strategy targeting these cytokines has been suggested to enhance graft survival²⁰. Conversely, Marzorati *et al.* reported that cultured islets displayed significantly decreased MCP-1 release and tissue factor production²¹, suggesting that culture conditions can modulate the proinflammatory state of islets. Additionally, Ihm SH *et al.* demonstrated that culturing islets did not affect their functional recovery from the cell stress induced by non-physiological stimuli during isolation²². The collective findings highlight the continuing debate regarding the short-term culture of islets following transplantation.

Presently, there was no significant difference in glucose-stimulated insulin release between fresh and cultured islets, whereas the IEQ was decreased in cultured islets compared to that in fresh islets (Figure 1). Additionally, there were no differences between the fresh islets and the cultured islets in terms of functional activity to normalize blood sugar levels after transplantation in the diabetes recipients (Figure 2B). These findings indicated that functional islet yield after 3 days of culture might not be less than that of fresh-islets. Regarding graft survival, a statistically significant prolongation of graft survival was observed in cultured islets compared to fresh islets, but the impact on graft survival was minimal. A previous study reported the superiority of cultured islets for engraftment in a rat-to-rat allotransplantation model¹⁰. In contrast, another *in vivo* study using nude mice reported no superiority of human cultured islets compared to fresh islets²³. A previous study showed that culture prior to transplantation reduced immunogenicity of allogenic islets, which might be part of the mechanism of the prolonged survival of the cultured islets in the current study²⁴. Given that our graft survival results were derived from a concordant rat-to-mouse xenotransplantation model, the effect of preculture on immunogenicity against xenogeneic islets needs to be carefully understood. Therefore, further studies to evaluate the immune response against allogenic or xenogeneic cultured islets using immunological assays are warranted.

The concept of islet culture prior to transplantation has changed in the past several decades. The Edmonton Protocol recommends the use of islets that are freshly prepared immediately after isolation to minimize the risk of islet injury during culture²⁵. However, short-term culture prior to transplantation is usually employed in clinical islet transplantation to allow sufficient time for functional assessment and recipient preparation²⁶. Neither

the optimal culture period nor islet culture conditions have been fully evaluated in clinical islet transplantation.

This lack of information prompted the present comprehensive evaluation of biological processes dominant in islets during culturing. The findings of the present study did not reveal a critical mechanism supporting the superiority of cultured islets. However, upregulation of proinflammatory gene clusters was maintained, even in d3-islets, suggesting the need for pretreatment to lessen inflammation in the graft during culture.

Multiple proinflammatory cytokines are secreted from the islets. These potently stimulate the host innate cell-mediated immune response. These molecules may serve as therapeutic targets to enhance islet transplantation^{27,28}. The present study confirmed the upregulation of IL-6 gene expression in the cultured islets and secretion of IL-6 protein from islets during the culture period. IL-6 secreted from islets is considered a proinflammatory cytokine that induces a strong host immune response²⁹. Itoh *et al.* determined that anti-IL-6R antibody could prevent high mobility group box 1-mediated early loss of transplanted islets³⁰. Additionally, Citro *et al.* insisted that anti-inflammatory treatment targeting a single proinflammatory axis is insufficient because of the redundancy and promiscuity of chemokine signaling mechanisms²⁸. Short-term culture of isolated islets could provide an opportunity for preconditioning to improve the outcome of islet transplantation. Our previous examination of islets treated with mitomycin-C (MMC) prior to transplantation revealed a decrease in multiple cytokines from MMC-treated islets, including IL-6, which could lead to prolonged engraftment of MMC treated islets without immunosuppression³¹⁻³³. These findings suggest that preconditioning during islet culture as a strategy against inflammatory responses could be promising for islet transplantation.

To validate the microarray results, we selected HO-1 and IL-6 with higher differences in mRNA levels in cultured islets. *In vitro* experiments revealed that HO-1 protein expression and IL-6 secretion were increased in d1- and d3-cultured islets. HO-1 is one of isoforms of an enzyme that catalyzes the degradation of heme. The induction of the enzyme is important for cellular protection against both heme- and non-heme-mediated oxidant injury³⁴. Vivot *et al.* evaluated the expression of HO-1, an antioxidant mediator, in isolated islets and reported that HO-1 activation could decrease the inflammatory status and oxidative stress in islets³⁵. Thus, it

is reasonably assumed that elevated HO-1 expression in the isolated islets during culture may act as anti-inflammatory signals on the islets, but this issue needs to be defined in future experiments.

Conclusions

Our comprehensive interpretation of the biological characteristics of islets during short-term culture demonstrated that genes related to proinflammatory mediators were most significantly up-regulated. Additionally, we demonstrated that cultured islets before transplantation do not hinder their functional recovery, while the impact on survival prolongation is minimal. The collective findings suggest that an anti-inflammatory approach targeting multiple proinflammatory mediators might be required to enhance islet graft survival.

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Conflict of interest disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest associated with this manuscript.

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